



NEW SERIES,--NO. 3.]

OXFORD, OHIO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1829.

[VOLUME II.]

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OXFORD.--NO. II

The village of Oxford owes its existence and any prosperity which it has enjoyed to its being the seat of the Miami University. By an act of Congress, passed 31 March, 1803, a tract of land six miles square west of the great Miami River, was appropriated for the support of a College for the particular benefit of the settlers in the Miami Country. In September following this tract was located by Commissioners, who had been previously appointed by the Legislature of the State of Ohio; and five years afterwards, viz: on the 17 July, 1808, a board of trustees was created chiefly for the purpose of making arrangements to make the lands productive. Oxford stands nearly in the centre of the College lands.

The School was opened in its present form in November 1824, and though dignified with the name of a *University* it was not, at that time, expected, even by its friends, that it would very soon be any thing more than a good Grammar School. It was found, however, in the course of the first year, that there was a greater number of young men in the Miami District, prepared for a Collegiate course, than had been anticipated; and it was also found, that the character of the great body of these was uncommonly promising.

There have been at the present date, three Commencements, at which thirty-two young men have received the honors of the Institution. Of these eight or ten have entered, or are entering upon public life, and the others are prosecuting their professional studies. There are also at this time, upwards of forty young men teaching school in different parts of the Western Country, who have been students in the Miami University within these three

last years. Ten or fifteen of these may, in fact, be considered as students of the Institution still, as they are only in their present employment procuring funds to enable them to finish their education.

The Board of Trustees meet, statedly on the last weeks of March and September. It consists of 18 members, selected from the different counties in the Miami District. They are invested with all the powers which are usually enjoyed by the Trustees or Visitors of similar institutions. Every three years the period of service of one third of the whole number expires. The Legislature retains the power of filling all vacancies which may occur in the Board, and also the power of enlarging or modifying the power of the corporation, as experience, or a regard to the public good may require.

All the South-Western part of the State of Ohio, which is watered by the two Miami rivers, or their branches, goes under the general name of the Miami Country. It comprises the Counties of Logan, Champaign, Clark, Greene, Clinton, Clermont, Hamilton, Warren, Butler, Preble, Montgomery, Miami and Dark.

GETTING A JOURNEY.

I got on horseback within ten minutes after I received your letter. When I got to Canterbury, I got a chaise for town. But I got wet through before I got to Canterbury, and I have got such a cold as I shall not be able to get rid of in a hurry. I got to the Treasury about noon, but first of all I got shaved and dressed. I soon got into the secret of getting a memorial before the Board, but I could not get an answer then; however, I got intelligence from the messenger that I should most likely get one next morning. As soon as

I got back to my inn, I got my supper and got to bed. It was not long before I got to sleep. When I got up in the morning, I got my breakfast, and then got myself dressed, that I might get out in time, to get an answer to my memorial. As soon as I got it, I got into the chaise, and got home by three o'clock. Dr. Kitchener.

TRAGICAL.

The details of a bloody affair that occurred in N. York city, are given in the papers. It appears that a man named, Johnson, a job printer, had his office in the upper part of a house occupied by a Mrs. Newman, with whom he boarded. Being in arrears for rent and board, he was frequently solicited by his landlady for payment, which he constantly avoided under some pretext, when a distress was levied on his property.--This act so excited the fiendish passions of the wretch, that at about the time the boarders were assembling in the front dining room, while Mrs. Newman was in the back sitting room, with a child in her arms, and a young son and daughter present with her, Johnson entered this apartment and discharged a pistol ball, which entered her right breast, and lodged in her side.

A gentleman rushed into the room just in time to save her from falling to the floor, and while engaged in placing her upon a sofa and despatching a messenger for a surgeon, Johnson re-entered the room with another pistol loaded with slugs, and, exclaiming, "What, not dead?" discharged it at her again. This shot hit and mangled her elbow. A daughter of Mrs. N. was also slightly wounded in the head by one of the slugs. The pistol exploded in firing, and shattered to pieces the hand of the wretch who fired it.--Mrs. N. survi-

red until the next day, when a coroner's inquest was held over the body. It is stated that it will be necessary to amputate Johnson's hand. A subsequent examination of the above, proves that Johnson was a paramour of Mrs. N. and that the quarrel arose from a wish of J. that she would acknowledge the child mentioned above, which was the fruit of their criminal intercourse.

RUSSIAN MANNERS.

An amusing anecdote, illustrative of Russian Manners, is told by a gentleman, who has recently travelled in the north of Europe. An officer in the prime of manhood, of high rank in the Russian army, was appointed by the Emperor Alexander to the command of a remote province of the empire. On his arrival at the chief town of his government, he was visited by the nobility and great officers of the district, and among the rest by a certain Count, whom he recognized as one of his old class-mates at a military school where they had parted in hostility on account of an insult received by the Count which he had not courage to resent. Of all the visitors this Count was the most overpowering in his civilities. Meeting the Governor as one whom he had never seen before, he endeavoured to give the impression that they had always been strangers to each other. To his new ruler as if he had no remembrance of his person or name, and played his part so well, that the former was almost convinced that the youthful quarrel had escaped his recollection. Knowing, however, the duration of a Russian resentment, the Governor, prudently resolved to be upon his guard.—Still every thing continued to proceed smoothly, and the smiles and civilities of the Count continued to be lavished upon his old enemy, and nothing occurred to awaken suspicion or to cloud their mutual courtesies. At length the Count appointed a day for giving a great *fete* at his castle. This castle was situated on a rough and difficult tract of country, protected by mountainous defiles, yet but a few miles distant from the head quarters of the Governor. To this castle his Excellency was invited to attend the feast, which was to be adorned with all the splendors and magnificence of the Russian noblesse. He accepted the invitation, but after he had done so, was visited by certain doubts as to the sincerity of his host, notwithstanding the complete oblivion to which a period of twenty years had apparently consigned the resentment of the Count. He took the precaution therefore to order a body of dragoons,

twenty of whom should be provided with stirrup leathers or leather thongs, to follow him privately, and when the clock should strike 9, to close around the castle, while the subaltern officer in command proceeded to report himself to him, wherever he might be. To this officer the orders were strict. No matter when, how, or about what, the Governor might be engaged when the clock struck nine, the officer must be in his presence, and ready to receive his commands. After giving these orders the Governor repaired to the *fete*. He was received with great politeness, and greeted with every demonstration of respect. The halls were decked with oriental magnificence. Bardaric pearl and gold were literally showered upon the splendid draperies of the ample halls, and the dresses of the ladies glittered with jewellery. Rich music, formed by a concert of horns, [on which each performer is taught to sound only a single note, so that there must be as many performers as there are notes in the gamut, in order to play a single tune, and an immense number to compose a band] was pouring forth its inspiring harmony. Plumes were nodding, bright eyes were glancing, generous wines were sparkling, every thing was in accordance with festivity and joy. Still the Governor observed that of all the guests, whether ladies or noblemen, not one was present who was not connected by blood or marriage with the lord of the castle. He gave himself up to the fascinations of the scene, however; enjoyed the splendid arrangements; suffered himself to be led from the grand saloon to the library; from the library to the picture hall; from the pictures to the cabinet of genius through the variety of apartments which had been prepared for the gratification of a refined and luxurious taste, until, at length, he observed, that of those who had attended him there were only six who remained, all the nearest blood relations to the Count.

His case of manner continued, and moved forward with them toward the cabinet of minerals, when, as he was passing through a smaller apartment the doors were suddenly shut and fastened, and himself seized and bound at once, without the slightest notice of the intention. His doubt then became a very unsatisfactory certainty. The Count then proclaimed his hatred, reminded him of their ancient quarrel, and proceeded, with the assistance of his kinsmen, to strip the back of his enemy, and to inflict a severe flagellation upon his naked back.

After gratifying their malignity with this infliction, the Count and his kinsmen

directed their guest to return to the dancing room, and display his disgrace to the company by dancing till supper time. The Governor, who had not from the first betrayed the slightest expression of suffering, walked with a firm step, and a manner not in the least confused to the ball room, and accosting one of the ladies desired the honor of her hand for the dance. The lady only laughed in his face. He tried another and another with the same success. The shrill voice of female derision, and sneers, and jests and ridicule, were heard in every part of the apartment, 'coward and cowskin,' and a variety of other juxtapositions, were bandied about with great alacrity. Still the composure of the high bred Governor was imperturbable. He had now asked the hand of every lady in the room, but one whom he had purposely omitted till the last, for she was the loveliest of them all, and had a sweet and compassionate expression of countenance, and did not join in the general laugh, and looked as if she could not have the heart to wound the feelings of a slave. To this lady he now advanced and begged that she would honor him so much as to be his partner in the merry ring. She consented, and he had just led her to commence the waltz, when, as his features were beginning, for the first time, to assume an appearance of anxiety, the clock struck nine. He listened awhile—he heard nothing—his features grew darker—he listened again, and the heavy tramp of a dragoon's footsteps greeted his ear. Presently, in marched the fierce and whiskered subaltern, taking his way straight through the bevy of ladies and gay noblemen, who shrunk from him in breathless stillness, he proceeded to his master, and making his military salute, awaited his orders. Then, for the first time, the Governor's manner changed entirely.—His shout rang loud and free. "Let no one leave the castle, guard every gate. Let twenty dragoons advance with their weapons to this room." Then turning to the lady who had consented to dance with him, he committed her to the charge of an officer, to be led to her carriage and sent home with the greatest respect. For the rest of the company, ladies and gentlemen, they were stripped by the dragoons and flogged without reserve with the stirrup leathers. After undergoing this discipline, they were compelled to dance till supper time, for the gratification of the Governor, who had already been exhorted by them to go through the same exercise for their own particular amusement. After the dance was done, the Governor departed, telling

the company he hoped they had been as much satisfied with their entertainment as he had with his.

A NEW MODE OF DUELLING.

A negro in Raleigh, N. C. recently took up a pistol, which he supposed was not charged, placed a mirror, took a deliberate aim at his image, and pulled the trigger; when lo! the pistol fired and completely demolished the glass.

We suppose the parties had at least as much satisfaction, as is in the usual mode of duelling. To be sure, a "mortal wound in the abdomen," sounds better than "a mirror shattered to atoms."

ORIGIN OF KISSING.

"Some Trojans that escaped in the sacking of Troy, took such ships as they found in the Haven, and putting to sea, were driven by the winds to a part of Tuscany, near that place where Rome now stands, and the men being gone out hunting, the women having been very sick at sea, the noblest of them, called Roma, persuaded the other women to set the ships on fire, that so they might get to sea no more; the men, at their return, finding their ships burnt, were very angry with their wives, whereupon, to pacify them, they went and kissed them on their mouth, whence that custom was taken up, which continues till this day of saluting by a kiss."

NEEDLE MAKING.

I will attempt to give you some idea of needle making. The wire is first cut into a suitable length for two needles. Each end is sharpened by taking fifty or a hundred between the fingers and rolling the points on a revolving stone. The needle is then placed on a die, exactly in the centre, and one blow makes the eyes, and at the same time cuts the wire nearly in two between these eyes. This was done with so much rapidity that I asked how many times the die fell to make the eye, not perceiving that the boy took up one at every blow. Two needles are then parted, and you have two in an unfinished state. Tempering them is the next process. The needles while heated red hot, are thrown into cold water and afterwards are brought to a spring tempering by being rolled in plates of hot iron. Each is then held in the eyes, and last of all receives the polish in the same way as it is pointed, only on a finer stone. In the last room I visited, were 15 or 20 young girls, from ten to fourteen years of age, busy in counting them out, putting them in papers, and labeling them. The princi-

ple part of the work is done by boys who from their appearance must be poorly paid.

London Paper.

TO QUENCH THIRST.

Mix a spoonful of honey with the same quantity of spirits, and add a quart of water by little at a time, so that they may mix intimately. This drink is a stimulant, nourishing and effective in quenching thirst.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

We beg to follow this admirable receipt with another: *To allay hunger.*—Take a pound of beef, and boil it carefully over a proper fire.—When ready, sit down and eat it with salt, mustard, pepper, if you choose, and bread. This food is savoury, nourishing and effective, in allaying hunger. —*Edinburgh Review.*

OLD BAILEY ODDITIES.

The names of the convicts lately tried at the Old Bailey were somewhat remarkable.—A *Burgess* and a *Harper*, a *Butler*, a male *Maiden*, (James Maiden) a *Mullet*, a *Fenn*, and a *Farthing*, received sentence of death.—A *King*, a *Dunn*, a *Steel*, a *Coffin*, and a *Towell*, were doomed to be transported for fourteen years.—A *Miller*, a *Moor*, a *Grant*, three *Walkers*, a *Gap*, a *Hill*, a *Turner*, a *Girdler*, a *Bullock*. and a *Fowle*, go for half that period.—*Brown*, *Stuff*, and *English*, share the same fate. A *Barting* was also sentenced to two years imprisonment. *Charles Matthews* is to be transported for 7 years. He will of course see 1835 before he can be 'At home' again.

THE GLORY OF THE GOSPEL.

In the Gospel is embodied an exalted science. Immensely different from the cold speculative systems of philosophy, which although they sometimes amuse the head, have no connexion with the heart; the doctrines involved in this science are all practical, divinely efficacious on the character,—and means, at the same time, of expanding, ennobling, and purifying, the soul. At every step as you advance in this knowledge, it will make you not only more learned, but more virtuous, and more useful. Every step, also, will be a step of delight. Here, and here only, truth outruns all the efforts of fiction, in beauty, sublimity, and glory. Whatever is great to the view of the intellect, whatever is sublime to the eye of imagination, whatever is ravishing to the feelings of the heart, is found here in degrees, the mind is not merely delighted but enraptured; which cannot be limited. In the pursuit of this truth, is not merely elevated, but ennobled; does not merely

look on, but, while it looks, "is changed into the same image, from glory to glory, by the Spirit of the Lord." These are "the things" into which "angels desire to look."

LADIES' MAN.

There have been characters in all ages of the world to whom our motto has been applicable. We believe it would not be difficult even in sacred history to point out a few, at least, who were similar to such as are at the present time called Ladies' men; and profane history abounds with instances almost innumerable. But to go back to remote ages of the world, even to the time 'Jacob kissed Rachel,' or to some age that cannot boast so high antiquity, for a character to exhibit in this speculation, would be quite unnecessary, for the present age furnishes a great variety of specimens.

But how to commence the description of one who justly merits the epithet, is no easy task, and sometimes, in difficult cases, it is proper to represent an object by showing what it is *unlike*.

First—a ladies, man is unlike a gentleman's man. The former addresses himself to the passions, the latter to the understanding: the former attempts to be witty, while the latter is contented with being regarded as a man of sense; the former compliments the ladies, in hopes to be complimented in his turn, the latter speaks in terms of commendation, from a consciousness of female merit; the former affects more complaisance than he feels, the latter feels more than he expresses; the former is always adulatory, the latter is always candid; the former is always fawning, the latter is always respectful; the former expresses friendship without feeling it, the latter often, from motives of delicacy, conceals that which he feels; the former frequently raises a blush on the cheek of innocence, while the prudent deportment of the latter infuses satisfaction into the bosom: the former is always gay, the latter is always polite; the former is always unreserved, the latter is always discreet; the former is presumptuous, the latter is always modest—the former is ambitious of distinguished attentions, the latter contents himself with a reasonable share—the former would fain make the ladies believe they are a race of superior beings, and too divine for a terrestrial residence, the latter confers on them a just tribute of honor by regarding them as rational creatures, and like the other sex designed to be at least a while on earth, before being translated to the empyrean abodes of bliss—the for-

mer is admired only by ladies of weak minds, the latter receives the homage of respect from women of the brightest understandings; the former, like a meteor, may dazzle for a moment, the latter shines with a steady and serene light; the former makes a better gallant than husband, the latter a better husband than gallant; the former is despised by the most valuable part of both sexes, the latter is esteemed by all whose esteem is worth having.

We shall now briefly attempt to show what a ladies' man is like. He is like a baboon, decked in gay attire, that attracts attention by fantastic and ridiculous tricks; he is like a lunatic, for he makes sonnets to the moon, and recites *tender* stanzas to the ladies; he is like a butterfly, fond of living among flowers, but makes no honey; he is like a serpent that fascinates to destroy; he is like a jackdaw, because he thinks he has no equals; he is like a magpie, because he takes lessons from others; he is like a weathercock, turned in any direction by a sigh; he is like an addled egg, with a fair outside but neither sound brains nor a good heart within; he is like a mole, for you never know where to find him; he is like a mock-sun, which shines only in an impure atmosphere; he is like a sieve, which retains nothing but the bran; he is like the dew, for he passeth off in vapors; he is like a mermaid, never what he appears to be; he is like a froth, for he dwells only on the surface of things; and indeed, he is like any thing, except a true gentleman and profitable companion.

AGRICULTURAL AXIOMS.

In no department is Bacon's celebrated maxim more true, "knowledge is power," than in regard to agriculture. Hence no farmer can be accounted skillful in his profession, who does not avail himself of the information to be derived from the experience of others in husbandry, by the perusal of the ablest books which have been written on the subject. It is absurd to imagine that the communication of knowledge by printing, which has promoted the advancement of every other art, should be of no use in agriculture.

Endeavor to raise good grain for it will always sell, even in years of plenty, whereas it is only in dear and scarce seasons that there is demand for grain of an inferior quality.

Let your stock of cattle, horses, &c. be of the best sort, and more remarkable for strength than fashion.

Be not above your profession, and al-

ways consider it as the first that any man can follow.

Admit no guest into your house who cannot live upon the productions of your own country.

No farmer should undertake to cultivate more land than he can stock and manage to advantage. It is better to till twenty acres well than one hundred in a slovenly manner.

A man's owning a large farm is no excuse for him. What he cannot *improve* he need not undertake. Most of our lands if left alone will be profitable with no more labor than is necessary to keep them clear of the bushes. But to run over twenty acres of plough land or mowing land for what, by good cultivation may be obtained from five acres, is the quintessence of bad husbandry.

A large farm without skill, capital and industry, is a plague to its owner. It is like what somebody said of self-righteousness—the more you have of it the worse you are off.

Be not afraid to try experiments: but let them be on a small scale at first and few at a time.

IMPROVEMENT OF CANDLES.

Mr. John Murray, lecturer on chemistry, of Edinburg, recommends the following process for improving candles:—The cotton wick is steeped in lime water, in which a quantity of *nitrate of potassa* or common salt petre, is dissolved; by this means a purer flame, superior light, and a more perfect combustion is obtained; snuffing is rendered nearly as superfluous as in wax candles, and the candles thus treated do not run. The wicks must be thoroughly dry before the tallow is put to them.

THE POST MASTER GENERAL,

In the report recently made by him to the President, gives a statement of the progress of the post office department since the year 1792, and its present condition. The number of post offices, in 1792, was 195, with a revenue of \$67,444 and 5642 miles of post road. On the 1st of July, 1823, the post offices amounted in number to 7651, with 114,536 miles of road, and \$1,598,134 of revenue. The statement shows an increase of revenue within the five years ending at the last mentioned period, which amounts to \$483,790, and exceeds, by \$18,654, the increase during the eleven years preceding. Within the same time, 3153 additional post offices have been established; being more than the whole number in operation in 1815.

LORD MANSFIELD AND A JEW.

'Mr. Abrahams,' said Lord Mansfield, 'this is your son, and cannot go in the same bail bond.' He is not my son, my Lord. Why Abraham, here are twenty in court will prove it. 'I will shew my Lord, he is not. 'Take care Abrahams, or I will send you to the King's Bench.' Now my Lord, if your Lordship pleases, I will tell you the truth. 'Well, I shall be glad to hear the truth from a Jew.' 'My Lord, I wash in Amsterdam two years and three quarters; when I came home I find this law; now the law obliges me to maintain him; and consequently, my Lord he is but my son-in-law.' 'Well Moses,' rejoined Lord Mansfield, 'this is the best definition of a son-in-law I ever heard.'

From the Winchester Virginia Republican.

SWEARINGEN AND HIS PARAMOUR.

We have verbally heard through various channels, in a manner which goes to render the fact very probable, that Geo. Van Swearingen, who is charged with having murdered his wife in Allegany county, Md. in September last, was recently taken near the Red River, in Kentucky, together with Rachel Cunningham, his suspected partner in the crime. It is said they were apprehended by a tavern keeper, (who is also a postmaster,) at whose house they had passed the night. In an hour after their departure, the mail arrived with Governor Kent's proclamation, describing Swearingen and his paramour, suspicion was directed towards them; and the postmaster collecting a few neighbors, went in pursuit and overtook them in two or three hours.

From another source we have heard the following history of Rachel Cunningham, to whom Lillo's *Miltwood*, in the tragedy of George Barnwell, cannot hold a candle.

She was brought up at Bedford, Pa. where she was probably early initiated into the corruptions of that (during the watering season) fashionable and licentious place. Of her early history, however, we have heard nothing, except that her person was perfectly lovely, and that her countenance was a mirror in which each winning grace strove for pre-eminence. Possessing perhaps as great a share of personal beauty as was ever lavished on a woman in the most wanton freaks of Nature's workmanship—rivalling, perhaps, the fabled nymphs of Cyprus.—she visited Franklin county, Pa. where the first of the drama may be said to have opened. She there ensnared the affections of a Mr. L———, one of the most

wealthy and thitherto respectable merchants of that county, and effected a separation between himself and wife. Stung at length with remorse, he summoned sufficient courage to break the spell which bound him, and by a successful stratagem effected, through the aid of one of his clerks, he succeeded in extricating himself.

The scene now shifts to Pittsburgh, where the heroine of the drama soon captivated a wealthy Blacksmith, the proprietor also of a livery stable, whose infidelity threw his wife into a frenzy, and caused her in a moment of desperation to set fire to her husband's possessions, by which his extensive stables and forty horses were consumed. This effected the wife's desires, and the Modern Millwood was again cast upon the world.

The scene next shifts to Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, where she soon contracted an amour with judge *****, a name foremost in the list of debauchees and plogigates in that staid and exemplary state: the consequence of which was another matrimonial separation. Her reason for leaving the judge we do not remember, nor is it material.

The fourth act finds her in Hagerstown, Md. where she speedily entrapped in her toils, the sheriff of the county, George Van Swearingen, who has frequently been heard to say that he never knew or felt the raptures of love until he looked upon this syren; and that he never could gaze upon her without his whole frame being wrought up to the highest state of bewildered excitement. To her he sacrificed every thing—fortune, honor, fame; for her he became a felon—and for her he will probably die a felon's death.

The fifth and last act is yet to be performed. The materials are at hand,—the dungeon scene—the gallows—the executioner—the assembled multitude—the dying speech, and the slow but certain triumph of justice.

This history is brief; but what a tale does it unfold! We question whether, if written out at length, the life of any other woman in this or an other country, would present a fouler picture of self-pollution, lust and loathsomeness, with a more lamentable conquest over connubial honor or domestic peace. The desire of gain may induce some hireling writer and more sordid publisher, to collect the particulars of her life, and spread them before the world, professedly as a beacon-light to guard the morals of our countrywomen from similar excesses. But we trust not.—Such a book, by presenting in captivating language her career of crime, would do infinite mischief, and be the means of blighting many a fair flower, that but for it

would have expanded its chaste and glowing beauties in virtuous innocence, and cast a fragrant odour upon the circle of its admirers.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

Columbus, Dec. 26.

Mr. Gault offered for adoption a resolution instructing the committee to whom was recommitting the bill providing for the election of county Recorders by the people to engraft the clause, providing for the election of county Surveyor in the same manner.

Mr. Gault remarked, that as the Senate appeared to think it expedient to take away the election of county Recorders from the courts of Common Pleas, and give it to the people, he thought the principle ought to be extended, so as to embrace county Surveyor. This officer was as much the creature of the court as the county Recorder. If advantages would arise by giving the election of the latter officer to the people, the same would no doubt result from their electing county Surveyors. It has been complained, that courts often lean too much to the testimony of the Surveyor whom they have appointed, when given in as evidence in suits. The people electing this officer, would do away this objection.

Mr. Fielding offered a resolution, on the subject of making further examinations as to the practicability of extending the Miami Canal, &c. which was ordered to lie on the table; and be printed.

Mr. Morris, having obtained leave, introduced a bill to allow juries before Justices of the Peace; which was read the first time.

Mr. Hayward presented the memorial of sundry clergymen and members of the Presbyterian churches in Cincinnati, praying for the incorporation of a Theological Seminary in this state—referred to Messrs. Hayward, Duncan and Lytle, to report thereon, by bill or otherwise

Mr. Upson, from the committee on the subject, reported a bill to regulate the manufacture of salt—read the first time.

A bill from the House, for the appointment of commissioners to take the acknowledgement of deeds and other instruments of writing was read the first time.

Resolved, that the standing committee on Canals, be instructed to report a bill making provision for the sale of the land granted by Congress, and that said sale be made for cash, allowing no credit.

The committee rose, without making any amendment to the resolution, which was then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Leavitt, it was resolved,

that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of conferring on foremen of Grand Juries, authority to administer the proper oaths or affirmations to persons sent before them as witnesses.

On motion of Mr. Gault, it was resolved that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law relative to elections, as to require separate tickets to be voted for each officer to be elected, and to cause the returns of all state and county elections to be made within two days after such election.

The annual Report of the Trustees of the Ohio Assylum for the Deaf and Dumb, was received from the Senate—read and referred.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following appears to be the vote throughout the Union for President:

New England States, for Jackson, 1; New York, 20; Maryland, 5; Pennsylvania, 28; Virginia, 24; North Carolina, 15; South Carolina, 11; Ohio, 16; Kentucky, 14; Tennessee, 11; Georgia, 9; Louisiana, 5; Indiana, 5; Mississippi, 3; Illinois, 3; Alabama, 5; Missouri, 3; Total 178.

New-England States, for Adams, 50; New-York, 16; New-Jersey, 8; Maryland, 6; Delaware, 3;—Total, 83.

THE PACHA OF EGYPT.

MEHEMET ALI, the Viceroy of Egypt, is now about sixty-six years old. He was born of Turkish parents, at Porto Cavallo, near Salonica, in Macedonia. At the time when the French evacuated Egypt, Mehemet first came thither, in the capacity of Colonel of the Janissaries. In the war between the Turks and the Mamelukes, he displayed such extraordinary talent and resolution, that the Turkish army elected him their chief. The Sultan not only confirmed the choice of the army, but also sent a firman appointing Mehemet Viceroy of Egypt and Arabia, and a more faithful tributary no Monarch ever had. Under his guidance, Egypt has rapidly advanced in improvement and prosperity. The communication with India, by the way of Egypt, has been opened—a Canal has been cut from the Nile to Alexandria, and two passages have also been made through the first and second cataracts of the Nile. He has erected vast establishments for making salt-petre, gun powder, cannon and small arms, silk, cotton and sugar, all of which are under the superintendence of Europeans. He has established a Library of the best European books on geography, the art military, astronomy, and me-

dicine, history, belles lettres and the fine arts. He has established a School in the Palace of ISMAIL PACHA, for the gratuitous instruction of the Mussulman youth, in the Italian language and the modern sciences.—Here also is a press for printing books in the Turkish, Arabic, and Persian languages; and a weekly newspaper in Italian and Arabic.

MEHEMET ALI has two sons living—IBRAHIM, (aged about thirty-six), the conqueror of the Wahabs in Arabia, and the late commander in the Morea, and ISMAEL, the conqueror of Ethiopia.

COUNTERFEIT,

Ten Dollar Branch notes, or drafts, payable to order, on the U. S. Bank are in circulation. They purport to be issued from the Mobile office, letter D, payable to C. Houston, dated 2d November 1827. The paper is of a lighter color than the genuine, and has a blue cast. The engraving and general execution is coarse and defective, but sufficiently good to deceive inexperienced persons. An obvious defect is in the names of the engravers (Fairman, Draper, Underwood and Co.) at the bottom of the note; the letters in the genuine note being very minute, and on the counterfeit nearly or quite twice as large, and badly formed. It is probable that they may also be counterfeited on other Branches besides that at Mobile.

From the Hesperus. SONG.

O where are the dew-drops that gemed the bright
morn,
When our life was unclouded with sorrow,—
And where are the songsters that hailed that pure
dawn,
As the pledge of a brighter to-morrow?

And where are the greenfields that gaily did shine,
And the roses that bloom'd in the wild-wood—
And where are the foot-prints that lay round the
shrine
Of sweet innocence, friendship and childhood?

Alas! the dew-drop that glittered so bright,
Is lost in the sun's trackless ocean;
And songsters that warbled at morn's cheering
light,
Have flown from dark winter's commotion.

The green fields and roses that gaily did shine,
"Were linked to this heart but to sever;"
And friends that in childhood's bright season were
mine,
Are gone like its visions forever. IVES.

THE WESTERN SOUVENIR.

Take, oh take, the Gift I bring;
N. the blushing rose of spring,
Not a gem from India's cave,
Not the coral of the wave,
Not a wreath to deck thy brow,
Not a ring to bind thy vow—
Brighter is the gift I bring,
Friendship's purest offering.

Take the Book! oh, may it be,
Treasured long and dear by thee.
Wealth may buy thee richer toys,
Love may weave thee brighter joys,
Hope may sing a sweeter lay,
Pleasure shed a softer ray;
But not love nor wealth may twine,
Wreath so pure as this of mine;
Hope nor pleasure spread a hue,
Half so lasting, half so true—
Keep, oh keep, the gift I bring,
It is friendship's offering!

JAMES HALL.

OXFORD, JAN. 3, 1829.

"PRODESSE QUAM CONSPICI."

We are requested to inform the Citizens of Oxford and its vicinity, that there will be a meeting held at Stilson's Hotel, on Tuesday next, at early candle-light, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the celebration of the EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

KENTUCKY—During the Judicial struggles of "*Old Court and New Court*," in that State, the Judges of the 'Old Court of Appeals' gave a pledge that they would resign their offices upon the expiration of Gov. Desha's term. Accordingly they tendered their resignation to Gov. Metcalfe, and were re-nominated, but rejected by the Senate,—when G. Robinson and J. R. Underwood were nominated and confirmed. George M. Bibb, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of that State, has been elected Senator to Congress, in the place of R. M. Johnson, whose term of service had expired.

The rebellion of Gen. Santa Anna, in Mexico, has not yet been crushed. He is in the State of Onjaca, at the head of about 5,000 men. No serious disturbance, however, is apprehended by the Government.

The report of the retreat of the Russian army from Choumla and other fortified towns in the Turkish empire, appears to have been a conjecture, originating with those who, from their knowledge of military matters, considered it impossible for the Russian army to continue offensive operations during the winter months, in those regions. Advices of the latest date certify the fall of Varna, a fortified town, situated at the bottom of a bay, which affords bad anchorage for men of war, and which, during the winter season, cannot be used, owing to its exposed situation. Varna cannot be the base of any operations in a winter campaign. Silistria must be reduced before the Russians

can be secure of winter quarters on the right bank of the Danube.

The Russian troops which have passed the Pruth may be estimated at 200,000 men. In the different battles fought during the campaign the Russians have lost 50,000 men. The number on the sick list is 30,000.

Our sister State Pennsylvania, although rather tardy in the commencement, seems at present to be moving forward with considerable spirit in her works of internal improvement. By the late message of the Governor of that State to the Legislature, it appears she has now 409 miles of canal under contract; 113 miles of which may be considered as completed, 103 miles more than two thirds finished, and the remaining 193 miles but little more than begun. The whole is divided into the following sections.

1. The Eastern Section, extending up the Susquehanna, from the mouth of the Swatara to that of the Juniata, 24 miles.
2. The Western Section, from Pittsburgh by the Allegheny to the mouth of the Kiskeminetas, 30 miles, thence by the Kiskeminetas to Blairsville, 50 miles.
- This Section includes an aqueduct over the Allegheny.
3. The Juniata Section, from the mouth of the Juniata up that river to Lewistown, 45 miles.
4. The Lewistown & Huntingdon Section, extending along the Juniata between those two places, 45 miles.
5. The Conemaugh Section, from Blairsville to the Portage over the Allegheny mountain, 28 miles.
6. The Susquehanna Section, from the mouth of the Juniata by the Susquehanna to Northumberland, 40 miles.
7. The North Branch Section, from Northumberland to Nanticoke falls on the N. Branch of the Susquehanna, 45 miles.

8. The West Branch Section, from Northumberland to Muncey ripples on the W. Branch of the Susquehanna, 23 miles.

9. The Delaware Section, from Bristol by the Delaware river to Easton, 60 miles.

10. The French Creek feeder, extending to the outlet of Conneant Lake, 9 miles, thence to the Conneaut Summit, 10 miles.

The first and second Sections and part of the tenth are on the eve of completion, and are expected to be navigable early in the spring. The third, sixth, and eighth are expected to be completed in the course of the next year. The remainder is to be finished by the end of the year 1830.

There is at present but one canal in operation in the State, viz: the Union Canal, between the Susquehanna at the mouth of the Swatara, and the Schuylkill at Reading. This is extended by a slack-water navigation along the Schuylkill from the latter place to Philadelphia. This together with Sections first, second, third, fourth and fifth of the canals now under contract, and an additional Section and a portage over the Allegheny mountain between Sections fourth and fifth will form a complete line of communication between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the great eastern and western emporiums of the State. The others are intended as arms to the grand trunk.

The navigation of the Lehigh has also been much improved by the Mauch Chunk Company for facilitating the conveyance of their coal.

The Register will be awarded for one year, to the person who will furnish by the 15th January, the best Original Moral Tale, not exceeding two pages in length. —Also the same, to the person who will furnish the best Poem, not exceeding 60 lines. The merits of each to be adjudged of by a committee. Communications can be left at the office communication box, or at the post-office. The name of the author sealed in a separate paper, endorsed "Author's name," which will not be opened until the merits of the communication is decided.

CONGRESS.

In Senate, Mr. Noble introduced two bills for pensioning certain soldiers and widows. Mr. White's resolution referring it to the Committee of the Judiciary to digest and report some improvements in the United States Judiciary system, was agreed to.

In the House of Representatives, a great number of resolutions were offered, among which, one by Mr. Hodges, of Mass. referring to the Committee of Ways and Means to enquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on Coffee, was rejected, by a vote of 70 to 47. Several petitions were presented from the North and East, praying for duties on auction sales.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill allowing an additional drawback on Sugar refined in the United States. Some further discussion took place, which terminated in the order for the engrossment of the bill for a third reading, by a vote of 117 to 71.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution was offered requiring an inquiry into the expediency of prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits to the army; and another by Mr. Vinton, relative to the appropriation of the produce of sales of lands to the purpose of Education.

A resolution was offered to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the transportation of the Mail on the Sabbath day.

Bills for causing certain reserved lead mines in Missouri, and also certain reserved salt springs, to be exposed to public sale, were severally ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Barney presented a petition signed by about three thousand citizens of Baltimore, at the head of whom was Charles Carroll, against the Auction system.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The establishment of a Home Department in the National Government is warmly recommended

by many of our statesmen. They declare such an office is much needed for the expedition of business. It is expected to be brought before congress the present session.

FOREIGN.

FROM COLOMBIA.

General Santander has been sentenced to suffer death by a court martial. The sentence has been passed by Bolivar to a council of Ministers for approval.

A treaty of peace has been concluded between Peru and Bolivia.

It was reported that an attempt was making in the province of Popayan, to excite an insurrection against Bolivar.

FROM ENGLAND.

Church and State.—Late London papers report fifty cases brought before the Lord Mayor, by the Church Wardens of the parish of St. Botolph, against that number of inhabitants, for non-payment of a certain rate, to collect 2500 pounds, equal to about 11,000 dollars a year, for the support of the Rector and repair of the church. It appeared that of the fifty individuals summoned, the majority of them were poor house-holders, unable to pay their quotas.

This is English churchdom and liberty with a "warrant."

Letters of the 26th ult. from Madeira announce the death of Capt. Canning, of His Britanic Majesty's ship Alligator, eldest son of the late minister, who was drowned while bathing on the 25th ultimo.

It is supposed that on plunging into the water he was seized with cramp, as he rose no more alive.

SUMMARY.

It appears by the official canvass, that two hundred and seventy-six thousand five hundred and eighty three votes were polled in New-York at the recent general election.

Mr. John Bennett of Belvidere Mass. has obtained a patent for an instrument of his own construction intended to facilitate pen-making

The first Baptist church in Massachusetts, was constituted 165 years ago. There are now in the state about 176 churches, embracing not far from 17,000 communicants.

The Yellow fever rages at Gibraltar, (Spain.) On the 10th Oct. there were 725 patients in the hospital, and on the 13th, 907, of whom 465 were dangerously ill—95 deaths occurred in four days.

A Washington city paper, states that the members of Congress from South Carolina and Georgia appeared in their places, clothed in home-spun.—Truly laudable!

The Medical College of South Carolina contains about 140 students.

Monsieur Ludre, of Paris, has invented a musical language, a report of which was lately printed by the Academy of Belles Lettres. The inventor in presence of the Academy, and as they dictated, spoke his new language on the violin, wrote it in musical terms, and caused it to be translated on the spot, by a pupil only eleven years of age.

New States.—It is remarked in a letter from Washington City, that Congress will soon be asked to admit into the Union as States, the Ter-

ritories of Michigan, Arkansas, and Florida, and add six Senators to Congress from a population less than the city of New-York.

A Puzzle.—There are living in one house in Lexington, Massachusetts, 3 families—consisting of 3 husbands, 3 wives, 4 children, 2 grand children, 2 fathers, 2 mothers, and 2 grand-fathers, and only 6 in all.

An old lady who had numbered her eightieth year, was asked by a sprightly Miss in her teens, at what period of life Ladies lost all relish for galantry? To which the ancient matron with a significant look replied, "Indeed, my child, you must put the question to some one older than I am."

Webster's American Dictionary is published in two volumes. The common dictionaries contain it is said, about 36,000 words. Johnson's 53,000. and Webster's 70,000.

According to a late census, St. Louis has 3,700 white inhabitants, and 1,232 blacks, making a population of 5,000. Cincinnati it is said, contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants. St. Louis is about half a century older than Cincinnati.

The Hartford (Connecticut) Mirror says, there is now to be seen at that place, the head of a Sea Serpent, fifteen feet in length and seven in width, and is said to weigh 1200 pounds.

The mind is like a trunk; if well packed, it holds almost every thing; if ill packed, next to nothing.

Seeking is not always the way to find, or Altamira would have found a husband long ago.

In the time of the latter Han dynasty, [A. D. 200] the Ladies of China, had head dresses a cubit high; broad eye-brows painted half-way across the forehead, and wide sleeves, which required a whole piece of silk to make them. So says the Canton Register.

MARRIED.

On the 24th Dec. by the Rev. A. Porter, Mr. WAR. GRAY to Miss MARY HAMILTON, both of Probok County.

OBITUARY.

MRS. GENERAL JACKSON, departed this life at the Hermitage, on the 22d of December. She died suddenly, we understand, of an apoplectic fit.

On the 21st December, Col. ANTHONY THORNTON of Harrison County, Kentucky, in the 81st year of his age, formerly a resident of Caroline County Virginia. He was an active officer of the Revolution.

OXFORD PRODUCE MARKET.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Apples,	37 a 50	Hay,	\$4 00
Butter,	10 a 12	Lard,	4 a 5
Beef,	2 a 2 1-2	Meal,	22 a 25
Beeswax	22 a 23	Oats,	12 a 14
Corn,	18 a 20	Potatoes, Irish	20 a 25
Cider,	2,50	do, sweet	75 a 87
Chickens,	75 a 87	Pork,	2 a 2 1-2
Cheese,	5 a 8	Rags,	3 a 3 1-2
Feathers,	20 a 22	Tallow,	7 a 7 1-2
Flaxseed,	40 a 43	Turnips,	12 a 15
Flax,	6 a 8	Wheat,	87 a 90
Flour,	2,37	Whiskey,	18 a 19
Flour, buckwheat	175 a 200	Wood,	62 a 65

In Cincinnati on the 31st ult. Flour was worth \$5,25 a \$5,37—Whiskey 21 a 22, brisk—Salt, 50 a 56 and very scarce. The last N. Orleans price current of Dec. 12th., quotes Flour \$8,25 and scarce,—Whiskey 23 a 24 brisk.

REBECCA PARTING WITH JACOB.

By Miss Emily Taylor.

My youngest born, my pride, my heart, thou must,
thou must away;
Thy brother's wrathful hand is raised, and here
thou canst not stay.
Oh! I have deeply sinn'd for thee! the chastise-
ment be mine,
And I will bear it all my son, the blessing shall be
thine.

What matter though my childless years in grief
and pain pass on?
Thou wilt be safe from danger's hour, my own, my
darling son!
And like the fountain sending forth a sweet and
murmuring sound,
The pleasant voice will come to me, from some far
distant ground.

Go, bear thy mother's blessing back, to those from
whom she came;
My kinsmen's hearts will leap with joy, to hear
Rebecca's name.
Say to them, Haran's shaded well, and flocks that
near it stray,
Come to me in my midnight dreams, as fresh as
yesterday.

Speed on, and when thy nimble feet have brought
thee to the place,
And when thou standest, an exiled one, before
my brother's face,
Tell him thou bear'st thy mother's soul, and there-
fore wilt not twine
Around the savage olive tree a strong and noble
vine.

Ask if, of all my kinsmen's house, no maiden
bright there be,
Of lofty soul, with heart to seek, thy father's God
with thee.
And if there be, oh say to her, "Rebecca left her
all,
The father of the faithful spake, and she obeyed
his call."

The angel of the covenant protect thee, precious
child.
Defend thee from the covered snare, direct thee in
the wild!
Oh I shall weep in darkness oft, to think thy house-
less head
Must pillow on the stony ground, or seek the fox-
es' bed.

But glory, breaking on the gloom, my grief to joy
shall turn,
Proud, mother of a favored race, ah! wherefore
should'st thou mourn.
Go then, fulfil Jehovah's word, the blessing is for
thee,
And joy, and pride, and thankfulness, beloved son,
for me.

Good blood, so called, is a very good thing, in-
as-much as it often brings with it an acceptable
heritage—arable land, wood land and pasture
land, together with rents, dividends, &c. But
throw mammon aside, and what has it to do with
the quality of Genius.

The Rev. Rowland Hill once asked a young
shopkeeper how he could endure to put up, take
down, turn over, and talk of goods for hours, for
and with those whom he might presume would
not prove purchasers? "O," said he, "it does me
good, it teaches me the grace of Patience."

Shock-ing.—A person was lately killed in Bath
England, by an electric shock—the battery being
too highly charged.

TAILORING.

The subscriber, at the commencement of 1829,
would return thanks to the citizens of Oxford and
the adjacent country, for their patronage for three
years past. From his experience and attention, he
hopes to merit their continuance for time to come.
He intends to keep some cloths and vestings,
and all kinds of trimmings, to accommodate his
customers; and those who purchase their cloths
in this place would do well to call at his shop be-
fore they purchase. He also wishes all those
that have unsettled accounts, to call upon him
for a settlement immediately.

JOSEPH WOODRUFF.

Jan. 2, 1829.

PAINTING.

J. HARDING, would inform the public that
he has commenced the above business in Oxford,
and will carry it on in its various branches, viz:
House, Sign and Carriage painting, Glazing, Gild-
ing, Paper Hanging, &c. &c. He hopes from his
experience and a strict attention to business, to
render satisfaction.

January 2, 1829.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, at Oxford Butler
County, Ohio, on the first day of January, 1829,
which, if not taken out within three months, will
be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

B

Rev. R. H. Bishop, 2
Mary P. Boyce.
Robert Boen.
Scofield Bradford.
Robert P. Brown.
M. M. Brigham.

C

Peter Cuen, 2
Thomas Crooks.
Susanah Clem.
John Cew.
Mr. Chamberlin.
Robert C. Caldwell.
Joel Collins.
Major Chauncey.

D

Moses Davidson.
Miss Ezeline Dorsey.
Pardon Fields.
Elias Farr.
Luther Freeman.
William Foster.

G

James N. Gamble, 2
Dr. Eli Gilmore.

H

Alexander Hamilton.
Stephen Hayden.
Horace Hochkiss.
James Hopkins.

J

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Ann Jones.

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John Keily.

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